



TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, OCT. 10, 1900.

NEW SERIES, NO. 132.—VOLUME LI.—NO. 41.

BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO SERVE OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS!

Our store is crowded from end to end, from floor to ceiling, with the best selected stock of real good, honest values that was possible for us to secure with every possible advantage. Come every one and see what we have. I can fill your list from end to end. We know that on account of the short crop, business has got to be done on a close margin and we are equal to the occasion.

C. W. BAUKNIGHT.
We are overstocked on LINING and will make special prices to unload.

I Am Out for Business!

My Knock-Out Prices

FOR THE NEXT THREE WEEKS ARE—

1,000 yards Extra Wide, Good Quality Cotton Flannel,	5 cents.
1,500 yards Good Grade Checks, only	4 cents.
1,200 yards of 7-cent Bed Tick to close out at	5 cents.
2,000 yards of Better Grade from 8 to 12 1/2	12 1/2 cents.
2,500 yards of Good Quality 3-4 Sheet, only	3 cents.
3,000 yards of Good Quality Outing at 5 and 8	8 cents.
Big lot of Wool Flannel from 15 to 30	35 cents.
50 Pieces of Jeans from 10 to 30	30 cents.

Largest and most up-to-date line of
Ladies' Dress Goods
in the county, at prices that can't be beat.
Look out for prices on
Capes and Jackets.
Big line on the road.
WATCH FOR PRICES ON LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
Big line of Ties, Cravats, Collars, Shirts and Underwear always on hand.

Gents' Furnishing Goods: . . . Fifty-Cent Shirts . . . To Close Out at 39 Cents.

REMEMBER, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS IS MY HOBBY.

Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

Job lot of \$1.25 Brogans to close out at	98 cents.	Job lot of Ladies' Fine Shoes, regular \$2.00 to \$3.00, to close out at	\$1.98.
Job lot of \$3.50 Men's Fine Shoes, Congress or Lace,	\$1.98.	Big lot in other styles from 98 cents to	\$3.50.
Big line of Men's Shoes, in all styles, from \$1.25 to \$3.50	\$4.00.		
Job lot of Ladies' Fine Shoes, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 sellers, to close out at	98 cents.	When in need of Shoes, from the Baby up to the Man that wears 13's, CALL ON ME.	

Hats and Caps from 24 Cents to \$3.50, in all Styles.

Derbys in Black and Brown from \$1.98 to	\$3.50.	Cigarette in Black and Brown from 24 cents to	\$1.25.
Alpines in Black and Brown from 98 cents to	3.00.	Broad Brim in Black and Brown from 24 cents to	2.50.
Railroad in Black and Brown from 48 cents to	2.00.		

Give me a call before buying.

The Largest Line of Men's and Boys' Clothing Ever Brought to Oconee County.

Men's Suits from \$1.98 to \$15.00.
See my All-Wool Men's Suits; others get \$7.00—my price only \$4.98.
These are all well made and guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Children's Suits from 65 cents to \$8.00.
Be sure to see my Boys' Suits for \$1.18; other dealers will ask \$2.00.
Just think, \$2.48 will buy a Man's Wool Overcoat, well made and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

When you need a Suit, from a three-year-old boy to a 48 size man, give me a call. You will find just what you want.
Men's Extra Pants from 48 cents to \$5.00.
Good Jeans Pants only 48 cents.
One Dollar Jeans Pants at 65 cents.
\$1.25 Pants at 85 cents.
\$1.35 and \$1.50 Pants at 98 cents.

Trunks, Valises, Grips, Etc., from 25 Cents to \$8.00. Good Assortment Always on Hand.

CROCKERY AND TINWARE, LAMPS, ETC.

FURNITURE AND STOVES.

Poplar Bedsteads, with or without Oak Posts, from \$1.50 to \$3.50.
Solid Oak Bedsteads from \$2.25 to \$8.00.
Iron Bedsteads from \$3.98 to \$12.00.
Bureaus from \$1.00 to \$15.00.
Kitchen Safes from \$1.00 to \$4.50.
Oak Centre Tables from 75 cents to \$1.75.
25 different styles of Rockers from \$1.00 to \$5.00.
Suites consisting of Dresser, Wash Stand and Bedstead, from \$50 down.

Bed Lounges, Lounges, Couches, Spring Mattresses, Pictures, Easels, Rugs, Window Shades, Curtain Poles, etc.
If in need of anything in the Furniture Line give me a call. Full stock on hand.
Cooking Stoves from \$8.50 to \$60.
Be sure to see my \$8.50 and \$15.00 Stoves. Every one guaranteed or money refunded.
Heating Stoves from \$4.00 to \$6.00 always on hand.

GROCERIES ALWAYS FRESH AND BEST QUALITY.

RUSKIN ANDERSON,

SENECA, S. C.

<p>Growth of Large Cities. WASHINGTON, October 5.—Statistics have been compiled at the census bureau, based on the population of large cities which have been announced up to the present time, shows a most interesting fact in relation to the growth of cities. It demonstrates that the 155 largest cities in the United States numerically increased in population from 1890 to 1900 almost exactly as they did between 1880 to 1890. These 155 cities increased their population 4,706,107 from 1880 to 1890, and 4,627,553, from 1890 to 1900, or just 78,154 less during the latter than the former period. Of course, when the aggregate percentages of increase of the population of these 155 cities during these two periods are compared they show that the percentage of increase was considerably lower in the last ten years, because the increase is compared with a larger population in 1900 than it was in 1890.</p> <p>The Mormon missionaries are still at work in Fairfield county, near the Kershaw line, where their house of worship was burned a year ago. They say they have fifty elders at work in this State.</p> <p>No other pills can equal DeWitt's Little Early Risers for promptness, certainty and efficiency. —J. W. Bell.</p>	<p>Why He is Crazy. A man in the insane asylum gives the following reasons why he is crazy: "I met a young widow with a step-daughter, and the widow married me. Then my father, a widower, met my step-daughter and married her. That made my wife the mother-in-law of her father-in-law, and made my step-daughter my mother and my father my step-son. Then my step-mother, the step-daughter of my wife, had a son. That boy, of course, was my brother because he was my father's son. He was also the son of my wife's step-daughter, and therefore her grand-son. That made me grand-father to my step-brother. Then my wife had a son. My mother-in-law, the step-sister of my son, is also his grand-mother, because he is her step-son's child. My father is the brother-in-law of my child, because his step-sister is his wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is also the child of my step-grandmother. I am my mother's brother-in-law, my wife is her own child's aunt, my son is my father's nephew, and I am my own grand-father. And after trying to explain the relationship in our family some seven times a day to our calling friends for a fortnight I was brought here—no, come of my own will."</p>	<p>A Merchant Murdered. A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says that the details of the murder of Frank Ammonds, a merchant of Braxton, a station on the Gulf and Ship Island railroad, have reached there. Ammonds was assaulted while on his way home from his store and left for dead. He rallied sufficiently to accuse two railroad laborers, Beavers and Haberson, of the crime, which he said was for robbery. Beavers was arrested later and is said to have made a full confession. Word has also been received that Haberson was arrested near Brookhaven and was being taken through the country to Westville. Feeling is at high tension in Simpson. Ammonds died from the effects of his wounds.</p> <p>Feelings of safety pervade the household that uses One Minute Cough Cure, the only medicine remedy that produces immediate results. It is infallible for coughs, colds, croup and throat and lung troubles. It will prevent consumption. —J. W. Bell.</p> <p>The State crop bulletin says that the cotton crop has been about all picked out.</p> <p>It is said that the negro women in Georgetown were responsible for the recent trouble there, as they usually are in all such cases.</p>	<p>New National Hymn. My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of pensions free— Of thee I sing! Land where war told the tale; Land where the beef was staid; Land where the war-generals rail Like anything! Oh, hear me rise and shout: "Thank heaven, I'm mustered out!" (That's what I sing) Fighting on sea and shore Ever for me is o'er; Bullets and beef no more! (That's what I sing) —F. L. S. in Constitution.</p> <p>The Test of a Man. It has been agreed that newspaper subscriptions, says the Press and Printer, are an infallible test of a man's honesty. They will sooner or later discover a man. If he is dishonest he will cheat the printer some way—declare he has paid him when he has not—send money in the mails which was lost—take the paper and not pay for it on the ground that he never subscribed for it, or move off and leave it coming to the office he left. Thousands of alleged Christians are dishonest in this particular, at least, and the printer's book will tell fearful tales at the final judgment.</p> <p>The South Carolina College has 190 students enrolled, the largest number present at the opening for years. It is confidently believed that there will be over 200 students in the course of a day or two.</p>
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The Old Stone Church.

["Warnock," in Anderson Intelligencer.]
In the southeast corner of Oconee county and a mile and a half from Clemson College, stands the Old Stone Church, a building unique in its structure and around which are entwined the memories of more than a century. It was originally called Hopewell, but latterly that name is forgotten and "Stone Church" is the only name it is now known by. The building is of rough stone collected nearby, built up square, the roof and gables being of wood. It is about fifty feet long by thirty wide, and the walls some eighteen feet high. In the northwest corner, and about two and a half feet from the ground, there is one stone a little smoother and larger than its fellows, wherein is carved in quaint old figures, now dim with age, 1794. Could these stones speak they would tell us that they were laid in place and cemented there by John Rask, a sturdy, stalwart Irishman, whose son afterwards represented the great State of Texas in the United States Senate. They would tell us also of the Andersons, the Piekens, the Calhouns, the Reeses, the Cherrys and many other illustrious names who had worshipped within those sacred walls in the days of long ago. They would tell us, moreover, of the grand preachers who had, at different times for a hundred years, proclaimed the "glad tidings of great joy" from its lofty pulpit.

This ancient edifice, while originally a Presbyterian church, is no longer used by that denomination exclusively, the organization which formerly existed here having been transferred to Pendleton. Preaching services are had here occasionally by different denominations. Sometimes a Union Sabbath school is kept up. Notwithstanding the interest which this old church awakens, probably there is even more attractions in the city of the dead hereby. Here lie the dead of a century, many of them famous in the history of this State and country. The Rev. Thomas Reese, D. D., is believed to be the first person buried here. He was the pastor of the church and died in 1796 at the age of fifty-four. The well-merited degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Princeton College in recognition of eminent ability and scholarly attainments. In those days such a degree was a high distinction. There is a cluster of graves, enclosed by a brick wall three and a half feet high, among which there is one worthy of more than a passing notice. It is marked by a plain white marble headstone, less than three feet high, upon which is the following inscription:

"Gen. Andrew Piekens was born 13th September, 1739, and died 11th August, 1817. He was a Christian, a Patriot & Soldier. His character and actions are incorporated with the history of his country. Filial affection and respect raise this Stone to his memory."

And this all there is to tell to generations to come that this is the last resting place of the hero of many a hard fought battle of the war of independence, not to speak of his eminent services in subduing the Indians of the regions round about. While towering monuments of bronze or stone have been erected by the government to the memory of many who did far less for their country than did Gen. Piekens, it has failed to do its duty to this illustrious chief. Within two miles of where he sleeps he consummated a treaty of peace in 1777 with four powerful tribes of Indians—the Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Choctaws—having all four tribes encamped at one time about his home on the banks of the beautiful Seneca river. This desirable end was not attained, however, till he had severely punished them in several battles. On the heights overlooking the river he had his residence for many years after the war. The old oaks and other marks are there yet to show the place where his house stood.

We are told that in this same graveyard there lies buried the secret of the real authorship of the celebrated "Gambins Letters" that stirred England from palace to hovel. John Miller was the printer through whose hands these letters passed to the reading public, and in the endeavor to discover the writer the pressure became so strong as to necessitate Miller's leaving England. He came to Charleston, where he remained a few years, and from there he re-

How to Produce a Profitable Crop of Wheat.

The Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Company and the President of the company, Mr. Fred Oliver, of Charlotte, N. C., have again demonstrated on their farms what can be done toward profitable wheat raising. The 250 acres which they had in wheat this year gave an average yield of 30 bushels per acre; one field of 30 acres gave an average yield of 34 bushels; another field of 90 acres gave an average yield of 33 bushels per acre. A field of 60 acres that was in wheat a year ago, sown by the former owner of the land, and which last year yielded only eight bushels per acre, this year gave an average yield of 24 bushels to the acre. With such an illustration of what can be done by progressive farming, why will the majority of farmers continue to be satisfied, or, if not satisfied, continue to curse their luck when their crop of wheat turns out only five or ten bushels per acre? There is no reason, and in fact it is a crime for any farmer to throw away his time and land by growing such a poor crop, as the most of them now raise when they could treble and quadruple the yield by intelligent and progressive farming. They must use better mules and plows to prepare the soil, using the best disc grain drills, having fertilizer distributor attached to plant and fertilize the wheat, using the best seed wheat even if it does cost a few cents per bushel more money, using not less than 400 pounds of high grade fertilizer per acre instead of 100 pounds of low grade acid and potash goods. Seed wheat that is free from broken and defective wheat, and above all almost absolutely free from cockle seed is worth twice as much for seeding as the seed wheat usually used. Still more important is the fact that seed wheat from a crop that gave a yield of 30 to 35 bushels per acre is superior to seed wheat from a crop that gave only five to ten bushels per acre. No farmer will attempt to raise horses and mules to weigh 1,400 to 1,600 pounds each and expect to succeed if he uses for breeding stock that weighs from 500 to 800 pounds; no breeder of high grade milk cows will expect to succeed except by using high grade stock. Last, but not least, they must use high grade fertilizer if the farmer expects to receive proper returns from land and labor. Why be satisfied by using 100 pounds per acre of cheap, low grade fertilizer when 400 pounds of high grade fertilizer will give an increase of 15 to 25 bushels per acre? It costs no more, or very little more, to prepare the land for a good crop than for a poor one; it costs no more to drill in good seed wheat, and 400 pounds of high grade fertilizer, per acre, than to drill in poor, seed wheat, and 100 pounds of poor, cheap fertilizer per acre; it costs no more to cut an acre of good wheat with a reaping machine than it does to run the machine over an acre of poor wheat, and the reaping machine leaves less wheat in the field ungathered if the crop is a good one than it does if the crop is a poor one. The farmers of the South have the best market for their wheat, corn and hay of any section in the United States, as they can obtain the same prices as the Western farmer plus the freight that is charged from the West to the South. Why not then farm on a profitable plan and not an unprofitable one? Use good stock and tools, good seed and fertilizer, good judgment and skill in handling labor and machinery, and above all work yourself as an example to your hired help and you will find farming profitable.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?
A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the ONLY remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschke's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try ONE bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by J. H. Darby, Walhalla.

Husband of Victim Lit the Fire.
WETUMPKA, ALA., October 2.—Winfield Townsend, alias Floyed, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Eclectic, 15 miles from this place, a half hour after midnight this morning. The negro's crime was an attempted assault on Mrs. Lonnie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the brands which reduced Townsend's body to ashes.

Showings of the Census.

Of the 52,877 enumeration districts in the United States 35,130 have been counted. The total number of cards punched is now 50,255,725, or about 1,431 to an enumeration district. If this ratio holds out the total population will be 75,667,000, but the chances are that it will shrink a little.

Announcement of population will soon be made by States in alphabetical order and at the same time it is expected that the minor civil divisions within the States will be made public. It is the population by States in which political interest chiefly centers, because upon that the apportionment depends. Ten years ago Vermont was the troublesome State—how to select a ratio which would leave her number of Representatives undisturbed, and at the same time not too greatly increase the size of the House of Representatives, was the mathematical problem. This time there is an expectation that Nebraska may be the State needing such sympathy; at least half a dozen of her leading towns are showing the effects of gross paiding ten years ago, and it is known that the population of the State fell off rapidly in the early years of this decade—in fact, it had begun to fall off just before 1890. On the other hand, Nebraska has been filling up rapidly in the last few years, and just what the net result of these changes will be cannot be foretold. Vermont, it is believed, will again show an exceedingly slow growth. The State has no large cities, and is not greatly interested in manufacturing, and these seem to be the two elements which make for growth in the East.

The manufacturing States, in a diagram of growth by decades since 1790, in the Statistical Atlas, show a curve of population. In every such State there is a period of slow growth, almost stagnation; between the waning of agriculture as a chief interest and the incoming of manufactures. Massachusetts went through this transition in the decades of 1839 and 1840. Her growth was very slow until manufactures gained a good foothold, and then it has been steady until this time, when the manufacturing cities are showing a rate that is almost phenomenal. It is the same with New Jersey, Connecticut and Southern New Hampshire. New York and Illinois do not show the effects of this transition period, on account of the large cities of New York and Chicago respectively; their growth has made the State totals press evenly forward. The gradual extension of the manufacturing area is one of the developments of the successive censuses. Its frontier is steadily moving southward and westward, with islands, so to speak, like Birmingham, Ala., still further in advance.

Time is Life

The father? Gone for the doctor. The mother? Alone with her suffering child. Will the doctor ever come? When there's a house in the house you can't get the doctor quick enough. It's too dangerous to wait. Don't make such a mistake again. It may cost a life. Always keep on hand a dollar bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It cures the croup at once. For bronchitis, whooping-cough, hoarseness, asthma, pleurisy, weak lungs, loss of voice, and consumption, there is no remedy its equal. A 25c. bottle will cure a miserable cold; the 50c. size is better for a cold that has been hanging on. But the dollar bottle is more economical in the long run.

A New York syndicate has bid for the entire rice crop before it is gathered.

Sam Jones' Strong Point.

Rev. Dr. Frank Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan church, in Washington, which is attended by President McKinley, tells a story which he heard one evening while dining at the White House with the President and Bishop Candler, of the Methodist church, South. The party was talking about revivalists and revivals, and the case of the well-known exhorter, Sam Jones, was brought up.

"The best characterization of Sam Jones' preaching I ever heard," said the bishop, "was that of a good colored brother in Virginia. He had just heard Sam Jones preach, and was describing it to some of his fellows.

"Just as long as Bre' Jones sticks to de Scriptures," said the colored man, "he ain't no better preacher than eny us de rest us. But when he cuts loose from the Scriptures and jist lets her sail, den he's de deegonest preacher dat ever pounded a pulpit."

Time is Life

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A New York syndicate has bid for the entire rice crop before it is gathered.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this page will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only pure cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have done so much for their curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An exchange dishes out the following advice to young men: "My son, follow not in the foot-steps of a loafer and make no example of him who is born tired, for verily I say unto you their business is over-stocked, the seats on the corner are all taken, and the whittling places are all occupied. It is better to saw wood at two bits a cord than to whittle in a loafing match and cuss the government. My son, away with the cigarette habit; for lo! thy breath stinketh like a glue factory, and thy appearance is less intelligent than a stone dummy. Yes, thou art a cypher with the rim knocked off."

In Orangeburg county last Tuesday a negro attempted to assault a young lady of prominent family. She screamed and the negro was pursued and caught. His captors grimly used a knife instead of rope and the negro was turned loose a living and terrible warning.

The Graniteville News is authority for the statement that among the persons arrested in a gambling den in Augusta last week was "our lately nominated for Lieutenant Governor of this State."